

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM



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What do we hope to accomplish in this training session?

- Explain the basic responsibilities of operating a Public Water System in the State of New Mexico.
- Explain what NMED-DWVB can and cannot do.
- Try not to overwhelm you with regulations or other excessive details about operating a water system

Topics To be Discussed

- Who is NMED-DWVB and what do they do?
- What is a Public Water System?
- Certified Operators
- Total Coliform Sampling
- Chemical Sampling
- Sanitary Surveys
- Record Keeping
- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)
- Violations

New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Bureau (NMED-DWB)

- Who is NMED-DWB and what do you do?
 - NMED-DWB is the agency which is tasked with overseeing and regulating the State's public drinking water supply.
 - NMED-DWB contains the following sections within the Bureau:
 - Compliance Section
 - Enforcement Section
 - Engineering Section
 - Sampling & Data Management Section
 - Capacity Development
 - Source Water Protection



Why is your water system regulated by NMED-DWVB?

- Because your water system meets the definition of a Public Water System.
 - A Public Water System is defined as water system which serves at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- NMED-DWVB has primacy over the State's Drinking Water Systems.
 - If NMED-DWVB did not regulate public water systems within the State of New Mexico, the USEPA would.



So what are the responsibilities of a Public Water System?

- Compliance with State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations
 - We will cover some of the ways to comply with drinking water regulations.
- Communication with NMED-DWB

Certified Operators

- Why do we need to have a Certified Operator?
 - New Mexico law requires that every Public Water System in the State be operated or be under the supervision of a certified operator.
 - It will make your life and ours a lot easier!

Certified Operators

- A good Certified operator should:
 - Know most drinking water regulations and how to comply with them.
 - Develop and maintain records required by NMED-DWVB and USEPA.
 - Collect and submit required compliance samples for your water system.
 - Troubleshoot any problems with your water system.

Certified Operators

- A good Certified operator should:
 - Be able to make recommendations for complying with regulations, and correct most minor violations or deficiencies.
 - Be available when you need them.
 - Be available when needed by NMED-DWVB.

Certified Operators

- What a Certified Operator should not be:
 - An operator in name only
 - A system operator should actually operate the water system.

Total Coliform Sampling

- How often do we take Total Coliform Samples?
 - Total Coliform Samples for most Public Water Systems are required to be taken on a monthly basis.
- How many samples are we required to take each month?
 - Number of samples required to be collected is based on the population served by the water system.
 - Systems under 1,000 population are normally required to collect one sample per month.

Total Coliform Sampling

- Who can collect the Total Coliform Samples?
 - Coliform Samples should only be collected by a Certified Operator or Certified Sampler.
- Where do we collect the samples?
 - Samples should be collected at various sites throughout the system and should be representative of the entire distribution system.
 - Sample sites should be written down on your Total Coliform Sample Siting Plan.

Total Coliform Sampling

- Why do we need a Total Coliform Sample Siting Plan?
 - So that your Certified Sampler knows where and how often to collect the samples.
 - In the event that a person who is not familiar with your system has to collect your monthly samples, they can use the Sampling Plan to determine where and how many samples need to be collected.
 - AND because it's a Federal Requirement.

Total Coliform Sampling

- Total Coliform Sample Siting Plan

Total Coliform Sampling

- What do we do if one of our samples comes back positive for Total Coliform or E-Coli?
 - You are required to collect repeat samples.
 - 1st Sample at the original location
 - 2nd Sample within 5 connections upstream
 - 3rd sample within 5 connections downstream
 - 4th sample at a random location in the distribution

Total Coliform Sampling

- Is there anything else required when we get a positive Total Coliform or E-Coli Sample?
 - YES!!!
 - As a result of the Ground Water Rule, you also have to collect a raw water (directly from the well) sample from each well that was in operation on the day of the original positive sample.
 - Raw Water samples may not be required if your water system is providing 4-Log disinfection of your water and it is approved by NMED-DWB

Total Coliform Sampling

- What else should we know about Total Coliform Sampling?
 - If you use chlorine to disinfect, you must take a chlorine residual sample and include the results on your chain of custody (sample) form.
 - It is recommended that you collect your samples at the beginning of the month and early in the week, in case you have to collect repeat samples.

Chemical Sampling

- I heard that we are going to have to start taking our own chemical samples?
 - Not totally true.
 - NMED-DWB will continue to collect most of the required chemical samples.
 - Individual water systems are required to collect and submit Lead & Copper, Disinfectant Residual, Disinfectant Byproducts, and Asbestos samples.

Chemical Sampling

- Can we pick up the sample bottles and then drop off the samples at the NMED-DWB office when we're done collecting them?
 - Unfortunately this cannot be done.
 - NMED-DWB oversees approximately 1,200 public water systems. Organizing the transportation and delivery of samples for that many systems would very difficult.

Chemical Sampling

- Even though NMED-DWVB has made the decision to lessen the burden on water systems in New Mexico by collecting most of the required chemical samples, it is ultimately the responsibility of the Water System to make sure that those samples have been collected on time.
- If samples are not collected, the water system will be issued a “Non-Sampling” Violation.

Chemical Sampling

- How do I read my sample results?
 - There are 2 basic things you should look at when you receive your sampling results
 - The first thing to look at is the column labeled as “RESULT” or in some cases it is called “CONCENTRATION”
 - The second thing to look at is the column labeled as “MCL” or Maximum Contaminant Level
 - If the “Result” or “Concentration” of your sample is greater than the listed “MCL”, then you’re system has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for that Analyte.
 - If the “Result” or “Concentration” is less than the listed “MCL” then you're system is in compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Level for that Analyte

Chemical Sampling

- How do I read my sample results?
 - In some cases the Laboratory which analyzes the samples will not include the MCL in the reports.
 - In those circumstances, some labs will identify an MCL exceedance by reporting the result in **BOLD FONT**
 - While other labs may note an MCL exceedance by marking the result with an asterisk (*)
 - Some labs will include a Column that is labeled as “Qual” or “Data Qualifier”. These columns will be populated with a letter or number that corresponds to a data definition that is located at the bottom of the page.
 - Data Qualifiers will be reviewed in an upcoming slide.

Chemical Sampling

- How do I read my sample results?
 - In rare instances some labs will not report the MCLs, nor indicate an exceedance at all. In those instances it is helpful to have a list of Primary Contaminants and their associated MCLs
 - These lists can be located fairly easily on the EPA website.
 - <http://www.epa.gov/>

EPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards

	Contaminant	MCL or TT ¹ (mg/L) ²	Potential health effects from exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal
OC	Acrylamide	TT ⁸	Nervous system or blood problems;	Added to water during sewage/wastewater increased risk of cancer treatment	zero
OC	Alachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
R	Alpha particles	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
IOC	Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
IOC	Arsenic	0.010 as of 1/23/06	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	0
IOC	Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per Liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
OC	Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
IOC	Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
OC	Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
OC	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
IOC	Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	0.004
R	Beta particles and photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
DBP	Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
IOC	Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
OC	Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04
OC	Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	zero
D	Chloramines (as Cl ₂)	MRL=4.01	Eyehose irritation; stomach discomfort, anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	MRLG=41

LEGEND

D

Disinfectant

IOC

Inorganic Chemical

OC

Organic Chemical

DBP

Disinfection Byproduct

M

Microorganism

R

Radionuclides

Hall Environmental Analysis Laboratory, Inc.

Date: 11-Jul-11
Analytical Report

CLIENT: NMED Drinking Water SF

Lab Order:

Facility:

Lab ID:

WSS ID:

Location:

Client Sample ID: HAL107591

Collection Date: 6/17/2011 9:15:00 AM

Matrix: AQUEOUS

Compliance Safe: YES

Date Received: 6/21/2011

Analyses

Result Qual RL MCL Units Dil Fac

SDWIS Code PURGEABLE ORGANICS BY EPA 524

Date Analyzed: 6/27/2011 3:34:27 PM

Analyst: MMS

2955	Total Xylenes	ND	0.75	10000	µg/L	1
2990	Benzene	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2982	Carbon tetrachloride	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2989	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.5	100	µg/L	1
2380	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.5	70	µg/L	1
2968	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	600	µg/L	1
2969	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	75	µg/L	1
2980	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2977	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.5	7	µg/L	1
2983	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2992	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.5	700	µg/L	1
2964	Methylene chloride	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2996	Styrene	ND	0.5	100	µg/L	1
2987	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2991	Toluene	ND	0.5	1000	µg/L	1
2979	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.5	100	µg/L	1
2378	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	70	µg/L	1
2981	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.5	200	µg/L	1
2985	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2984	Trichloroethene	ND	0.5	5	µg/L	1
2976	Vinyl chloride	ND	0.5	2	µg/L	1

Qualifiers: * Value exceeds Maximum Contaminant Level
E Estimated value
J Analyte detected below quantitation limits
NC Non-Chlorinated
PQL Practical Quantitation Limit

B Analyte detected in the associated Method Blank
H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
ND Not Detected at the Reporting Limit
S Spike recovery outside accepted recovery limits

State of New Mexico



SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY DIVISION

1101 Camino de Salud, N
Albuquerque, NM 87102

(505) 383-9000

WATER CHEMISTRY SECTION (505) 383-9029

Department of Health



Sample Collection Date: 10/12/2011 Time: 8:20 By: TRUJILLO 7521

Sampling Location: _____

Sample Type: wn

This Copy of Report for:

NMED Dist #2 Attn: Dist. Mgr.
525 Camino de los Marquez, Suite 4

Santa Fe, NM 87505-1816

SLD No.: WC-201103006

Request ID No.:	2452006
Received at SLD:	10/13/2011
User:	55000
Subm:	77
WSS #:	NM35

Distribution to:NMED Drinking Water Bureau (Central Files) {U}
NMED Dist #2 Attn: Dist. Mgr. {S}

Water Chemistry Section - File Copy

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Analyte	Result	Units	Analysis Date	EPA Method No.	Minimum Level	Dilution Factor	Sample Det. Limit	Analyst	Data Qualifier
Fluoride	0.16	mG/L	10/25/2011	4500F-C	0.1	1	0.1	Katie Paradise	

2011 NOV 7 PM 1:38

Laboratory Comments:Reviewed by Jeff Robb
Supervisor, Water Chemistry Section

Date Printed: 03-Nov-11

Data Qualifier Codes and Definitions

A- See comments section below
D- Spike recovery <80% or >120%
F- Matrix interference suspected
G- Inconsistent results, suggest re-sampling
H- Sample analyzed in duplicate
J- Estimated quantity only, analyte was detected at a level below which an accurate Quantitation can be given

~~K- Holding time exceeded at laboratory~~
~~L- Result for this analyte equals or exceeds EPA MCL~~
~~M- Result for this analyte equals or exceeds EPA action level~~
N- Insufficient sample to verify results
P- Sample rejected/ voided at laboratory
Q- Sample submitted to laboratory past holding time
V- External control value <80% or >120% of theoretical value
W- Ion balance criteria exceeded
X- Daily control value <80% or >120% of theoretical value

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY DIVISION

P.O. Box 4700
Albuquerque, NM 87196-4700

700 Camino de Salud, NE
[505] 841-2500

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY SECTION [505] 841-2571

☐ REPORT TO WATER SYSTEM☒ NMED DISTRICT FIELD OFFICE

NMED Drinking Water Bureau
Santa Fé District Office
Attention: Violette Valerio-Hirschfeld
525 Camino de Los Márquez, Suite 4
Santa Fé, NM 87505

☐ SLD COPY

SLD NUMBER: OR-	201001426
REQUEST ID NUMBER:	2438179
RECEIVED AT SLD:	7/22/2010
USER CODE:	55000
SLD TEST CODE:	774

☒ NMED DRINKING WATER BUREAU

NMED Drinking Water Bureau
Central Files
525 Camino de Los Márquez
Suite 4
Santa Fé NM 87505

SAMPLE COLLECTION:	DATE: 7/26/2010	TIME: 1120	COLLECTOR: TRUJILLO
FACILITY NAME:	SAMPLING STATION #1		
SAMPLING LOCATION:	NM250		
WSS #:	REPORTING UNITS: ug/L		
LAB REMARKS:	No Regulated VOCs were detected in this sample.		

EPA METHOD 524.2 SDWA VOLATILES BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROMETRY

DATE EXTRACTED:	N/A
DATE ANALYZED:	7/29/2010
SAMPLE VOL (ml):	5.0
RECV. TEMP. (Celsius):	8
SAMPLE pH:	2

9 Days: Within EPA Analysis Time

ANALYSIS No.: OR-	
SLD BATCH NUMBER:	185
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.00
REQUEST ID:	
SAMPLE PRESERVATION:	hydrochloric acid

CAS #	REGULATED VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	CONC. (ug/L)	QUAL.	SDL	MCL
71-43-2	Benzene	U	0.04	5	
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	U	0.05	5	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	U	0.05	100	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	U	0.07	600	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	U	0.07	75	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	U	0.04	5	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	U	0.06	7	
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	U	0.06	70	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	U	0.24	100	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	U	0.05	5	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	U	0.03	700	
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	U,B	0.14	5	
100-42-5	Styrene	U	0.06	100	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	U	0.06	5	
108-88-3	Toluene	U	0.04	1000	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	U	0.05	70	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	U	0.05	200	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	U	0.06	5	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	U	0.05	5	
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	U	0.12	2	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	U	0.05	10000	
108-38-3 & 106-42-3	p- & m-Xylene	U	0.09	10000	
N/A	Total Xylenes	U	-	10000	

CAS #	TRihalOMETHANES	CONC. (ug/L)	QUAL.	SDL	MCL
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	2.3		0.06	80
75-25-2	Bromoform		U	0.06	80
67-66-3	Chloroform	20.5		0.05	80
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	0.1		0.05	80
N/A	Total Trihalomethanes	22.9		-	80

Chemical Sampling

- Is there anything that we can do to make our sampling responsibilities easier?
 - Know your sampling schedule (or have it available to review).
 - Know where to take the sample(s).
 - Use the Samplers Application to fill out the required paperwork.
 - Be in constant communication with your water system specialist at NMED-DWVB.

Chemical Sampling

- What is the Samplers Application?
 - It's a free website that helps you track your water system's chemical samples.
 - It also assists you in generating the required paperwork to submit to the labs when collecting samples.
 - And it has the sampling schedules of each water system in the State.



New Mexico ENVIRONMENT Department

Drinking Water Sample Collector

[Water Systems](#)
[Reports](#)
[Help](#)
[Logoff](#)
[Portal](#)

Select Water System

FILTER

Water System ID

System Name

County

SDWIS Group

Showing 1 to 20 of 2098

<< < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 > >>

ID	Name	County	Detail	Schedule
NM3500101	BEARCAT HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	BERNALILLO		
NM3500102	MOJAVE ACADEMY	CATRON		
NM3500103	MESA REST AREA	CHAVES		
NM3500104	SPRINGER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	COLFAX		
NM3500105	CLOVIS BOTTLERS INC	CURRY		
NM3500107	LA MESA MDWCA	DONA ANA		
NM3500108	NORMAS POTABLE WATER SERVICE	EDDY		
NM3500109	ROSEDALE MDWCA	GRANT		
NM3500112	VIRDEN WATER SYSTEM	HIDALGO		
NM3500113	MOR-WEST CORPORATION	LEA		
NM3500114	EAGLE CREEK INTER-COMMUNITY WATER ASSN	LINCOLN		
NM3500115	LOS ALAMOS MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM	LOS ALAMOS		
NM3500116	FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE	LUNA		
NM3500117	WHITE CLIFFS MDWUA	MCKINLEY		
NM3500119	WEED WATER USERS ASSOCIATION	OTERO		
NM3500120	RUSSELL'S ENDEE TRUCK & TRAVEL CTR #2	QUAY		
NM3500121	CHAMITA MDWCA	RIO ARRIBA		
NM3500122	RYANS WATER SERVICE	ROOSEVELT		
NM3500123	LA MESA WATER COOP	SANDOVAL		

Sampling Data

- Where can I view sampling data from my water system?
 - Information for every public water system in the State of New Mexico can be found on the Drinking Water Watch (DWW) website.
 - Virtually all information that NMED-DWVB has about each water system can be accessed on the DWW site.

Sampling Data

- Where can I view sampling data from my water system?
 - <http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/Index.htm>

Sanitary Surveys

- What exactly is a Sanitary Survey?
 - It's basically an inspection of your water system.
 - It determines whether a system's source, facilities, equipment, operation, maintenance, and management are effective in producing safe drinking water.
 - Evaluates a system's compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations
 - Draws conclusions about the system's ability to consistently and reliably deliver an adequate supply of safe drinking water to its consumers.

Sanitary Surveys

- How often does NMED-DWVB conduct Sanitary Surveys at Public Water Systems?
 - USEPA requires that States conduct Sanitary Surveys a minimum of every 3 years at community water systems
 - 5 years at non-community water systems.

Sanitary Surveys

- What does NMED-DWB look for during a Sanitary Survey?
 - Information updates or facilities that have changed.
 - Review Records.
 - Inspect Facilities (wells, storage tanks, pressure tanks, booster pumps, chlorination facilities...etc).
 - Anything that could potentially affect the potability of the drinking water that you supply.

Sanitary Surveys

- What happens if NMED-DWB finds something wrong with my water system?
 - It depends on what we find.
 - If it's something minor NMED-DWB will offer recommendations to correct the issue.
 - If it's more significant a deficiency will be issued.

Sanitary Surveys

- What is a deficiency?
 - A deficiency is an issue with your water system that is currently, or has the potential to impact the potability of your drinking water.
 - It can also be an issue which could lead to a violation of drinking water regulations.
- What are some examples of deficiencies?
 - Openings in your Well
 - Openings in Storage tanks
 - Potential contaminants near your wells
 - Record Keeping



Well openings should be completely sealed so as to prevent external contaminants from entering the well and/or aquifer



Storage tank openings should all be sealed or screened.



This is not considered “Fixing” the problem



Hatches should be locked.



Storage Tanks should have a functioning water level indicator.



Storage overflow pipes should be screened and elevated approximately 12-18 inches above the ground

Sanitary Surveys

- What happens if a deficiency is found?
 - You have to fix the deficiency within a specified timeframe.
 - NMED-DWB will not tell you how to fix the deficiency, but can give you different options for achieving compliance.
 - You can also meet with NMED-DWB to discuss compliance options.

Sanitary Surveys

- How long do I have to fix a deficiency?
 - Within 30 Days from the date of the Sanitary Survey you must submit a compliance plan to NMED-DWB for correcting the deficiency(s).
 - Within 120 days from the date of the Sanitary Survey you must have the deficiency(s) corrected.
 - Within 150 days from the date of the Sanitary Survey compliance documentation must be submitted to NMED-DWB.

Sanitary Surveys

- How do I prove that I've corrected the deficiency?
 - Submit compliance documentation to NMED-DWB.
 - Compliance documentation can be photographs, completed records, or any other documentation deemed acceptable by NMED-DWB
 - Consult with your Water Systems Specialist regarding what documentation will be accepted.

Sanitary Surveys

- What happens if I can't correct the deficiency(s) within 120 Days?
 - If you think that it will take longer than 120 Days to correct the deficiency, you may submit an extension request to NMED-DWB
 - Extension Requests must be submitted at a minimum 2 weeks **prior** to the required due date for correcting the deficiencies.
 - NMED-DWB will assess the request and possibly grant the extension.

Sanitary Surveys

- What happens if I don't correct the deficiency?
 - If a water system does not correct deficiencies noted in a Sanitary Survey, NMED-DWB will be forced to issue a Notice of Violation to the water system.
 - Depending on the type of deficiency, the water system may also be forced to install a chlorination system and maintain records proving that you are maintaining 4-Log disinfection.

Violations

- What else do I need to know about violations?
 - If you receive a violation, you will also be required to notify your customers about the violation.
 - There are different time frames associated to these public notifications based on the severity of the violation.
 - You will also need to certify to NMED-DWVB in writing that you have completed the Public Notification Requirements within the specified time frames.

Public Notification

- What are the Time Frames for Public Notification?
 - Tier I – Notifications are required when there is an immediate threat to public health (E-Coli)
 - Must be made within 24 Hours of notification about the violation
 - In most cases, a press release will be sent out by NMED-DWB in order to get information out as quickly as possible

Public Notification

- What are the Time Frames for Public Notification?
 - Tier II – Notifications are required when there is not an immediate threat, but when there is the possibility for a public health threat (Chronic Health Effects due to a contaminant exceedance)
 - Must be made within One Month of notification about the violation
 - Must be distributed to all of your customers or in some cases, posted in a public place within the community.

Public Notification

- What are the Time Frames for Public Notification?
 - Tier III – Notifications are required when there is not an immediate threat but a violation of the rules has still occurred (Not completing a CCR or other paperwork type of violations)
 - Must be made within One Year of notification about the violation
 - Must be distributed to all of your customers or in some cases, posted in a public place within the community.
 - Can be included in the yearly CCR that is sent out to customers

Enforcement

- What happens if I don't resolve a violation?
 - If a violation is issued and not resolved, the water system is subject to an Enforcement Action
 - Enforcement Actions are a legal process which NMED-DWVB may utilize in an attempt to force a water system to comply with Drinking Water Regulations.
 - Enforcement Actions involve the possibility of issuing fines to the water system for each of their violations.

Enforcement

- How do I avoid an Enforcement Action?
 - Resolve all deficiencies and/or violations within the timeframes required by NMED-DWB.
 - Keep in constant communication with NMED-DWB.
 - As long as you can show that you are actively working towards compliance (working in good faith), NMED-DWB in most cases will work with you to figure out an adequate compliance plan.
 - NMED-DWB would rather help you achieve compliance than issue violations or Enforcement Actions.

Record Keeping & Reporting

- What records do I need to keep and how long do I need to keep them?
 - Records should be kept at the following frequencies:
 - Bacteriological samples – 5 years
 - Chemical samples – 10 years
 - Records of action taken to correct violations – 3 years after last action
 - Reports, correspondence, communications and sanitary surveys – 10 years
 - Variance granted to the system – 5 years following the expiration of the variance
 - Lead and Copper samples – 12 years
 - Consumer Confidence Reports – 3 years
 - Engineering Plans - Indefinitely

Record Keeping & Reporting

- Why do I need to keep these records for so long?
 - Records are required to be kept for a number of reasons:
 - It provides you with a history of the water quality at your water system.
 - It provides you with a history of your water system.
 - These records are used to complete your yearly Consumer Confidence Report.
 - Its required by USEPA Regulations!

Record Keeping & Reporting

- Doesn't NMED-DWB keep copies of these records?
 - Yes...NMED-DWB keeps many of the same records as the water systems, however, the burden of maintaining these records lies with each individual water system.
 - NMED-DWB uses it's records in order to report primacy items to USEPA.

Record Keeping & Reporting

- Can't we just use the sampling data on the NMED-DWVB website as a way of maintaining our records?
 - The [Drinking Water Watch](#) website is available for everyone in the State as a tool to review recent chemical sampling results for their public water system, and can be used by water systems in assisting them with obtaining information relating to their water systemHOWEVER....
 - It does not circumvent the requirement for water systems to maintain hard copies of sampling results
 - Electronic databases or websites are subject to unexpected failures or maintenance requirements and should not be relied upon as the sole source of obtaining water system data.

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)

- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) are brief water quality reports with information regarding source water, detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information which are required to be distributed annually by Community Water Systems.

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)

- Why doesn't NMED-DWB do the CCRs for us, its easier for you because you know what is required in the CCR?
 - The CCR rule requires that CCRs be completed by the Water System
 - Also, the amount of CCRs that need to be completed on a yearly basis in New Mexico is approximately 1,000. NMED-DWB does not have the resources to complete that many CCRs on an annual basis.
 - If NMED-DWB completed CCRs for water systems, it would be an awkward position being responsible for each water system's compliance rather than regulating their compliance.

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)

- When do CCRs we have to be completee?
 - CCRs are required to be completed annually.
 - A copy of the CCR must be distributed to your customers no later than July 1st every year
 - A copy of the CCR must be submitted to NMED-DWB no later than July 1st every year
 - A CCR Certification Form must be submitted to NMED-DWB no later than September 30th every year
 - If you submit your CCR to NMED-DWB prior to the July 1st deadline, your Water Systems Specialist will make every effort to review it for accuracy and allow you to correct it if needed.

MORE CCR REQUIREMENTS

- Water System Information – Name/phone number of a contact person; information on public participation opportunities.
- Source(s) of Water.
- Definitions of Acronyms– Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL); MCL Goal (MCLG); Treatment Technique (TT); Action Level (AL); Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL); MRDL Goal (MRDLG).

MORE CCR REQUIREMENTS

- Detected Contaminants – A table summarizing reported concentrations and relevant MCLs and MCLGs or MRDLs and MRDLGs; known source of detected contaminants; health effects language.
- Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Radon, and Other Contaminants (if detected).
- Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations (any violations and Ground Water Rule [GWR] special notices)
- Required Educational Information – Explanation of contaminants in drinking water and bottled water; information to vulnerable populations about Cryptosporidium; statements on nitrate, arsenic, and lead

Other Things To Remember

- If you have a question about compliance with a regulation, sampling, operators,etc. contact your Water Systems Specialist.
- It is ultimately going to be your Water System's Specialist decision when there are questions about compliance issues.
- NMED-DWVB cannot achieve compliance or make compliance decisions for you
- NMED-DWVB can **assist** you with compliance issues, but it is ultimately each Water System's responsibility to be in compliance and maintain compliance.



If you take anything away from this presentation, it should be...

- Communicate with NMED-DWB
- Work in Good Faith to maintain compliance

POP QUIZ

- If a water system under 1,000 population has a monthly Total Coliform positive sample result, how many samples must they collect as a result?
 - 4 Repeat Samples (Original Location, Upstream, Downstream, Representative Location)
 - 1 Raw Water Sample from each active source (Well)

POP QUIZ

- True or False?
 - Under New Mexico Regulations, a Public Water System can be operated by a Journeyman Plumber?
 - True & False
 - Any person can operate a public water system in New Mexico....**IF THEY ARE CERTIFIED BY NMED AS A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OPERATOR**

POP QUIZ

- What will happen if NMED-DWB fails to collect a compliance sample from your water system?
 - A. Nothing
 - B. A Violation will be issued to your water system
 - C. The water system will be allowed a 10 day grace period in order to collect the sample
 - D. NMED-DWB will take over your water system

POP QUIZ

- True or False?
 - NMED-DWB will collect Lead & Copper samples for each public water system?
 - FALSE. NMED-DWB will only collect compliance samples at Water System Entry Points. Each water system is responsible for collecting their own distribution samples.

POP QUIZ

- How often are Sanitary Surveys required to be conducted at Community Water Systems?
 - A minimum of once every 3 Years

POP QUIZ

- How much time does a public water system have to correct a deficiency that is identified during a Ground Water System Sanitary Survey?
 - A deficiency must be corrected within 120 days of the Sanitary Survey
 - If the 120 day deadline is not able to be met, the water system may submit an extension request to NMED-DWB for consideration.

POP QUIZ

- What is the deadline to provide a copy of your Consumer Confidence Report to your consumers and NMED-DWB?
 - July 1st of EVERY year

POP QUIZ

- What are the potential consequences of ignoring a Significant Deficiency issued by NMED-DWB during a Sanitary Survey?
 - A. Violation
 - B. Administrative Order Issued to your Water System
 - C. Penalties issued to your water system
 - D. All of the above

POP QUIZ

- How long are you required to keep Total Coliform Sample Results?
 - A. 1 year
 - B. 5 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. Forever!!!

POP QUIZ

- If your water system receives a Total Coliform MCL Violation, you must notify your consumers within?

A. 30 Days

B. 60 Days

C. 1 year

D. At the time of your next Consumer Confidence Report

BONUS QUESTION

- What is the Name of the current NMED-DWVB Bureau Chief?
 - MARGARET RYAN



FURTHER ASSISTANCE

District I

District Manager: Nora Romero
505-222-9531

District Office:
5500 San Antonio Dr, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
(505) 222-9500

District II

District Manager: Violette Valerio-
Hirschfeld, Acting, 505-222-9539

District Office:
525 Camino De Los Marquez, Suite 4
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(877) 654-8720

District III

District Manager: Ray Melendrez,
575-649-3057

District Office:
1170 N. Solano
Suite M
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 524-6300

District IV

District Manager: Joe Savage ,
(575) 437-7115

District Office:
1015 Cuba Avenue
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(575) 437-7115

QUESTIONS?

